No. 16,459.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1905-TWENTY PAGES.

THE SUMMARY DISMISSAL ORDER.

TWO CENTS.

IS ON HIS WAY SOUTH LEFT FOR THE SOUTH

President's First Stop at The President Off on His Long Fredericksburg Today.

SPOKE A FEW WORDS TO STU-DENTS AT ASHLAND.

Arrived at Richmond at Noon and Was Enthusiastically Cheered Along Line of March.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. October 18 .-President Roosevelt made the first stop or his southern trip at this place. His train arrived here shortly after 10 o'clock, and although the stop was of but a few moments in order to water the engine a crowd of about 200 people were gathered at the station to greet h.m. The President addressed them briefly from the rear platform of his car. He said:

"My friends and fellow-citizens: It is indeed a great pleasure to me to be once more within your mighty state, the mother of Presidents, the Old Dominon, with its soil hallowed by so many memories of the mighty men it has produced, of the mighty deeds it has seen enacted upon it. I know your people well already. I know your history of course, or I would not be a good american. I wish to say to you with all my heart how glad I am to have the chance of starting through your state to visit the states of the south Atlantic and the gui! When I am through my present trip I will have been in and spoken in every state in the Union during my term as President. There is one thing that has struck me more than anything else in my journeys from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canada line to the gulf, and that is in meeting the different audiences that they are funthe different audiences that they are fundamentally all alike; that wherever you go in this country the average American is a pretty decent fellow, and that all that is necessary in order to make him get on well with the other average American is that they should know one another."

On account of the death of the brother of Governor Glenn of North Carolina it has been necessary to make a slight change in the program as arranged in Raleigh. The President and members of his party, instead of taking breakfast at

his party, instead of taking breakfast at the governor's mansion, will breakfast on the train. At 9 o'clock the President will leave the train and drive to the senate chamber, where he will meet the state of-ficers. The remainder of the program will carried out as previously arranged.

Short Stop at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Va., October 18.-President Roosevelt was greeted by the students of Randolph-Macon Academy and the citizens of Ashland when his train stopped for three minutes here this morning. Most every one in the audience carried a small American flag which they waved and cheered as the President appeared on the rear platform of his car. The President's reference in his address to Patrick Henry and Henry Clay evoked applause. He

spoke as follows:
"My friends and fellow citizens:
"It is a pleasure to have the chance of greeting you and to be greeted by you. I want to say a word here in a place identified with the names of two of America's greatest statesmen-Patrick Henry and Henry Clay-in the seat of a college which in the Randolph-Macon system commemor rates the names of two others of that wonderful group of statesmen, which Virginia gave to the Union. I wish here to say a word of recognition to those are doing this great educational work. In a republic like ours it is a more truism to that the success of the republic depends upon the trained intelligence of the citizens. The republic cannot succeed if we do not take pains in educating the masters of the republic-that is, the people. It is easy enough to live under a despotism. You do not have to do anything; just let the other man govern. But is not easy to do his part in the governing, and where he cannot do it if there is not a sound basis of moral and intellectual training; and that the basis that such an institution learning as that here, and its kindred insti-

A huge bunch of flowers was handed to the President, to which was attached a card bearing the following inscription: 'Our President. A lover of the strenuous life and of fair play and a maker of peace.'

Arrival at Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 18 .- Roosevelt day in Richmond broke with lowering clouds, but by 10 o'clock the bright October sun shone in a clear sky. The street sweepers and decorators had been at work all night and the city was in gala attire. Business was practically suspended at 11:30 o'clock and nearly the whole population was on the street-gathered at the depot or lining sidewalk along the route announced the procession. The decorations of for the procession. The decorations of the buildings, public and private, were profuse in many instances, portraits of the President being displayed. At 12 o'clock sharp the presidential train pulled into the Main street depot, in which the reception committee had gathered, the approach to the suburbs having been heraided by a blare of the whistle at the Seaboard shops, which was responded to by whistles all over the city.

A special committee, consisting of Governor Montague, Mayor McCarthy and Cap-tain W. H. Curtis, boarded the President's car and formally welcomed him to Rich-mond. A short while was spent in introductions on the platform and then the pro-cession was formed in the following order:

The Line of March. Detail of mounted police. Chief marshal

and staff. Virginia Military Institute Cader Corp. band; Strother commanding.

Band. Seventieth Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Richmond Light Infantry (Blues) Battalion.

Citizens' mounted escort. Special escort to President, mounted how-

Carriages occupied by President and gov-Reception committee and city council in

The line of march was through some of

the principal streets to the western part of the city and return to the Capitol square, where the speakers' stand had been erected. All along the route the President was enthusiastically cheered.

When the procession arrived at the Capitol square the President and party called at the executive mansion and paid their respects, and then repaired to the speakers' stand, which was faced by one of the greatest multitudes ever assembled in Richmand. Mayor McCarthy presented the governor, who, in a brief and most complimentary speech, the sentiments of which were cheered to the echo, introduced the Fresident, who spoke as follows, commenc-

(The full text of the President's speech A feature of the return of the procession from the West End to the Capitol square was the public school children banked for

Trip.

SHORT PRACTICAL TALK TO RETURN OCTOBER 31

HIS COMFORT.

Will Use Four Vestibuled Cars, Comprising all of the Necessities and Luxuries of Travel.

The President began his southern trip at 8:30 this morning, the special train bearing him and his party leaving over the Southern railroad. He will return on the morning of Octo-

In redemption of a promise given mor than a year ago, President Rosevelt left Washington today on an extended trip through the states of the south. He will visit, in the course of his tour, all of the Atlantic coast states, Alahama, Arkansas and Louisiana. On the completition of his trip he will have visited during his administration as President, every state in the Union. In the President's party were Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary William Loeb, jr., Dr. P. M. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy Jno. A. McIlhenny of Louisiana, a member of the President's regiment of Rough Riders; John C. Greenway of Michigan; John S. Elliott, commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico; M. C. Latta and John L. Mc-Grew, stenographers; Henry A. Strohmayer, photographer; Col. L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern railway; representatives of the three press associations; two secret service officers; and a corps of mes-

sengers.
The departure from Washington was without incident. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt reached the train five minutes before leaving time. The French ambassa-dor and Mme. Jusserand had been waiting at the station some time to say farewell, and were at once invited into the Presiand were at once invited into the President's private car. The President was in happy vein. As he alighted from his carriage at a side entrance to the trainshed he assisted Mrs. Roosevelt out and then smiled and raised his hat to the half hundred spectators who had gathered to see his departure. There was no demonstration. Four "white wings" lined up at the curb and lifted their helmets.

In the station the public was barred behind the gates several hundred feet away, and those who surrounded the last car of

the special train were mostly depot em-ployes. Their caps were in their hands as soon as the President's party made its appearance and respectful slience reigned. Just before the train moved out the President stepped from the observation room to the rear platform of his car and smilingly bowed acknowledgments to the flutter of handkerchiefs of the crowd.

The Presidential Train.

The President and his party left on his southern trip in a train of four cars vestibuled together and comprising all of the necessities and luxuries of travel of which the most modern railway equipment is capable. The President's car "Signet" brought up the rear of the flyer. It is a private car which he has occupied on several former occasions. An observation room trimmed in mahogany looks out over a broad platform railed in brass, from which the President will make many of his speeches. Three suites of two rooms each, one room of each suite being furnished with brass bed, comprise the sleeping quarters. In the forward end is a kitchen and dining room. Ahead of this is the compartment car "Penaleno," with two drawing roms and seven state-rooms. This car is also rich in mahogany trimmings. Next in line toward the engine is the dining car "Victoria," and then a combination coach, comprising a smoking room and baggage compartment. The train was manned with a picked crew, nearly every man of which is the proud possessor of experience on "presidential trains."

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. Elliott will leave the party at Atlanta, after having visited Roswell, the home of the President's mother,

and return to Washington. Departure From Richmond. Leaving Richmond at 7 o'clock this evening, the train will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., arriving early tomorrow morning. The party will remain in Raleigh until 1 p.m. The President and his immediate party will be entertained at breakfast by Gov. and Mrs. Glenn, after which the party will visit the state fair, where the President will make an address, review the militia and be

entertained at an informal luncheon. Leaving Raleigh at 1 p.m., brief stops will be made at Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Salisbury and Charlotte, N. C., during the afternoon. Friday morning the President will visit Roswell, Ga., remaining about an hour and a half. He will arrive at Atlanta at 11 a.m. While in Atlanta the President will review the militia at Piedmont Park, make an address, be entertained at luncheon and taken for a drive about the Jacksonville, Fla., will be reached at 10:30 a.m. Saturday morning, and the President will remain at this point until 4:45 p.m. During the visit to Jacksonville the President will review a military and civic parade, make an address, be entertained at luncheon by the board of trade and taken for a drive about the city. The party will then go to St. Augustine, where they will spend Saturday night and Sunday. Upon arrival the party will be driven to the Ponce de Leon Hotel, where a brief stop will be made, and thence to Fort Marion, where the President will make an address, after which the party will proceed to Masonic Temple for supper.

Monday and Tuesday will be spent in Alabama, the first stop being at Mobile, where the President will arrive 4:30 p.m. Monday, and remain two hours, during which time he will make a speech and be taken for a drive

Stay at Tuskegee.

From 8:30 to 10:30 a.m. Tuesday will be spent at the town of Tuskegee and Tuskegee Institute, from which place the party will go to Montgomery, arriving at noon. At Montgomery the President will be escorted to the state capitol, where he will be welcomed by the mayor and governor, after which he will make an address. The President's train will reach Birmingham at 4:45 p.m., and a stop of two hours will be made, during which the President will make an address, and afterward visit the state fair, where an address will also be delivered. Leaving Birmingham at 5:45 p.m., the President will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., arriving there at 9 the next morning. During the stay at Little Rock he will visit Fort Logan H. Roots, make an address at the city park and be entertained at luncheon. the city park and be entertained at funcheon. Leaving Little Rock at 4 p.m., the party will return to Memphis, from which point the President, Secretary Loeb and Surgeon General Rixey will proceed to New Orleans, the remainder of the party returning direct to Washington.

The New Orleans Trip.

After tentative arrangements for the trip had been completed the epidemic of





SHADE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON!

time scheduled, lest he be exposed to the time scheduled, lest he be exposed to the fever. To people of New Orleans, the President suggested that, if they preferred, he would postpone his visit to that city until a later date. Assurances were given him, however, by Mayor Behrman and by officials of the Marine Hospital Service that

at the time of his proposed visit to New Orleans danger from fever infection practi-cally would be out of consideration. The President will arrive in New Orleans at 9 a.m. October 26 and remain until 6 p.m. the night. The next-morning he will board the cruiser West Virginia, to make the re-turn trip to Norfolk, at which place he will be taken on board the Mayflower and brought to Washington, arriving some time on the morning of October 31.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CHANGES. Changes in the Navy Department are

Announced as Follows: Appointments-Bureau of navigation: A. F. Millet, by reinstatement, copyist at \$840 per annum; E. J. Dermody, temporary copyist at \$720 per annum; Clarence O. Ayers, copyist at \$720 per annum. Bureau of supplies and accounts-Emmet Midkiff, by transfer, copyist at \$900 per annum.

Promotion-Naval observatory: Asaph Hall, jr., from piece work computer to computer at \$1,200 per annum. Resignations-Naval observatory: Her-

bert R. Morgan, computer at \$1,200 per annum. Bureau of supplies and accounts-Burr Allen, clerk at \$1,000 per annum. Bureau of equipment—Peter S. Davis, laborer at \$660 per annum. Bureau of construction and repair—W. E. Allen, first-class assistant ship draftsman at \$3.28 per diem.

FRANCIS FOUND GUILTY.

Alleged Principal in Storey Cotton Fraud Convicted on Every Count. PHILADELPHIA, October 18 .- Stanley

Francis, who has been on trial in the United States district court since October 9 charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with the defunct Storey Cotton Company, was today found guilty or every Company, was today found guilty on every count in the indictment.

Francis, who was known under several aliases, was charged by the government with being a principal in the Storey Cotton Company, which, when closed by the postal authorities, owed \$2,926,578 to "customers" throughout the country. He was also charged with being a principal in the Provident Investment bureau which was also closed by the postal authorities. He, however, was not tried for his alleged connec tion with the latter company. Seven other persons were indicted with Francis, charged with a like offense, but all with the exception of Patrick Kearns, who is under ball in Brooklyn, are fugitives from justice.

During the trial two arrests were made in the court room by the United States authorities. W. C. Byram, a lawyer of Bradley Beach, N. J., was taken into custody charged with attempting to influence witnesses in Francis' behalf, and James E. De Mar, manager of the National Automobile Company of New York, was arrested charged with conspiring to interfere and corrupt witnesses of the government.

CHINA DENOUNCES BOYCOTT.

Both were released on bail.

Application was made for a new trial.

An Imperial Edict Has Been Issued Against It.

Mr. Rockhill, United States minister to China, has sent to the State Department a translation of an imperial Chinese edict issued August 31, 1905. This edict states that whereas it has been shown that the United States government in the future is willing to give the most courteous treatment to all visiting Chinese students, travelers, teachers and merchants, there is no reason why the people should continue the boycott against American goods. The edict declared that viceroys and governors of the different provinces will be held responsible for any disturbance and they are ordered to arrest any person offending. to arrest any person offending

Wages of Mill Operatives Raised. FALL RIVER, Mass. October 18 -M C D. Borden today notified the 2,500 operatives of the iron works mills owned by with the tief works mills owned by him that the 12½ per cent cut in their wages made in 1905 would be restored. Mr. Borden did not cut wages in July, 1904, with the other manufacturers and his operatives did not strike with the others. When the great strike was settled in April, 1905, and the cut was accepted Mr. Borden announced a reduction in wages in his mills

He was urged by many of his friends that he ought not to visit New Orleans at the STRUCK BY A TORNADO

4 KILLED AND 35 INJURED AT SORENTO, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, October 18 .- A tornado struck northeast of St. Louis, last night, killing On his arrival he will be taken for a sail on the river, after which he will deliver an address and be entertained at luncheon. The President will leave New Orleans on great amount of damage to property. Forty a lighthouse tender, on which he will spend houses were blown to atoms or carried far great amount of damage to property. Forty from their foundations. A complete swath was cut through the town. Everything in the track of the tornado was reduced to debris or blown away.

The dead are: Mrs. Thomas File, thirtyeight years old; Mrs. William Stewart, sixty years old; William Mann, sixty years old; Harrison Mann, eighteen years old. Partial list of injured: Mrs. William Mann, Frank Shields and two daughters, Mrs. I. J. May, Charles Miller and wife. Henry Hays and wife, Henry Barlow and wife, William Kirkland and wife, she will probably die; William Stewart, will prob-

ably die; Thomas File, fatally; Mrs. Phoebe Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George Root, Mrs. John Griffith.

Heavy Downpour of Rain. Telegraph communication with Sorento is cut off and details were obtained over the long-distance telephone. The four killed were in their homes in different parts of Sorento. All were badly crushed. The storm approached from the southwest and swept through the main residence portion of the town. The work of the wind was quickly of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and deep thunder. Those who escaped injury were for the time panic-stricken, but finally railed and set to work to rescue the in-

So violent was the tornado that some residences were swept away completely and the debris effectually scattered. Houses that remained standing were converted into temporary hospitals and refugees, and the people by lantern light in the pouring rain searched through debris and dragged out persons.

Two Killed in Indian Territory. TULSA, I. T., October 18 .- In a tornado

which passed over the country one mile west of Manford, Okla., late last night two children of E. R. Anderson were killed and Mrs. Anderson and Miss Maude Root were seriously injured. Several other persons are reported hurt. The path of the storm was a quarter of a mile wide and several miles in length.

Deluge of Rain at Other Points. ST. LOUIS, October 18 .- The storm that wrecked Sorento deluged Alton, Ill., a few miles south. The streets at Alton were

turned into temporary rivers. At Grafton, fourteen miles distant, the main street was three feet under water. Ten miles north of Alton a Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis freight train struck a washout and plunged down an embankment into Branch creek, containing six feet of water. Two cars contained cattle and horses, and only a few of the animals escaped death. Several tramps, seen to swing onto the train pre-viously, are believed to have perished. Engineer Frank Drew, Fireman H. Bal-lard and Brakeman Albert Patton were in the engine when it plunged into the creek, and all had to swim for their lives. Patton was so badly scalded that he would have drowned had not his comrades res-

cued him. At St. Louis the lowlands of the river Desperes were flooded, and police were busy this morning rescuing people from the housetops. The plant of the Laclede Fire Brick Company is flooded, and Vice Prest-dent J. L. Green estimates the damage at from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

At union station this morning three trains

were bulletined indefinitely late; two were posted as annulled for the day; two had not been heard from, and nearly all were from one to seven hours late because of

MEAT PACKERS' CASE

Divided Decision on Demurrer at Chicago Today. CHICAGO, October 18.-Federal Judge J.

Otis Humphrey today gave a divided decision on the demurrer of the meat packers charged with filegal conspiracy. He overruled the portion of the demurrer in which the packers attacked the odd-numbered counts, charging conspiracy in re-straint of trade. The demurrer to the

packers asked leave to extend the de-murrer to the third count of the indictment to the first count, to which it was previously announced the defendants would enter a plea of not guilty. The court allowed this and then overruled the demurrer to the first count. This evenly divided the indictment, five counts—1, 3, 5, 7 and 9—being sustained, and 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 being declared insufficient. Judge Humphrey gave the defendants until Mon-day next to enter special pleas in the case. that when they finally plead guilty or not guilty for their clients the need not necessarily appear in person.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF.

Championship Contest Between Yale and Princeton Today.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., October 18.-With the Harvard, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania teams out of the way, all three being defeated yesterday, the issue for the team championship of the intercollegiate Golf Association lies between the representatives of Yale and Princeton. These teams played the final round of E5hole match play on the Garden City club's

links today. Tomorrow the qualifying round of 18 holes and the first match-play rounds for the individual championship will be played. The scmi-finals will come on Friday, and the 56-hole final is set down for Saturday. The conditions today were favorable for

lowing order: Yale-B. Smith, D. Partridge, M. E. Phelps, W. E. Clow, jr.; R. Abbott, E. Knowles. Princeton-D. Laird, R. Peters, jr.; H. J. Gee, W. T. West, D. Clarke, D. H. Bar-

good golf. The teams played in the fol-

SHOE PRICES TO RAISE. Alleged Scarcity of Hides Behind Pro-

posed Advance. CHICAGO, October 18.-The price of shoes in Chicago will be higher within the next fortnight than has been known in the last forty years in ready and custom-made goods. Already the jobbing price has advanced 50 cents on the pair, and the retail price is expected to feel the change in cost mmediately.

There is a scarcity of hides, and the local dealers, as well as the buyers of the east, have become alarmed over the shortage. So material has been the effect of the shortage that the cost of tanned hides has gone up 30 per cent since September 1.

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Premier Reappointed and Deputed to Form New Cabinet.

BUDAPEST. Hungary, October 18.-In an autograph letter to Gen. Baron Fejervary gazetted today the emperor-king says that as it has not been found possible to form a new Hungarian cabinet from the ranks of the coalition party, Baron Fejervary has been reappointed premier, so as to provide for the conduct of the affairs of state on a responsible and constitutional basis.

Referring to his declarations to the leaders of the coalition party, his majesty says that if they are properly interpreted they will show a complete understanding between the crown and the nation regarding the independence guaranteed by the constitution.

AFTER SPEEDING AUTOISTS.

Chicago Officers to Inaugurate Crusade Against Offenders.

CHICAGO, October 18 .- Automobile drivers who have looked upon the ten-mile-anhour speed limit fixed for Chicago by the city council as a joke will be brought up with a short turn this week. Revocations of licenses in large numbers are predicted by Calef of Police Collins as a result of a quiet investigation ordered by Mayor Dunne, the findings of which will be submitted to the mayor today.

Before Thursday evening more than 100 al chauffeurs and wealthy owners of machines, will be ordered to appear in the mayor's office and show cause why the li-censes shall not be revoked.

troller on the Stand.

TODAY'S REVELATIONS THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

EFFORT TO FIND OUT WHERE-ABOUTS OF JORDAN PERE.

President McCurdy of the Mutual Life Recalled as a Witness-The Mat-

There was a sharp passage at arms at the insurance investigation in New York today between Chair- vice, regret and condemn the order man Armstrong of the committee, of President Roosevelt yesterday, Counsel Hughes and James M. Beck, acting for Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Beck pro-tested that Mr. Hughes had frequently led up to points which gave | the fact that the order has created the newspapers opportunity "to put | consternation. It has been the talk an ugly imputation against Mr. McCurdy," and that then Mr. Hughes dropped the inquiry before Mr. McCurdy had opportunity to explain.

Chairman Armstrong said Mr. prove true. Beck could make requests or suggestions to Mr. Hughes privately or to the committee, but the committee intended to carry out its even with the knowledge that what they purpose to make life insurance said would not reach officials higher up. It safer and did not desire the work was a case of fright. Not one employe out obstructed. The committee wanted of ten, however, gave the order his slightall the helpful information it could est approval, and those who are their

Mr. Hughes then said that if he had had time to think it over and to anahad erred at all it had been by lyze the probable effects. The more it was showing courtesy when circumstances justified other measures.

NEW YORK, October 18.-Frank B. Jordan, son of Thomas D. Jordan, former controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Soclety, was the first witness before the legislative insurance investigating committee today. He is in the fire insurance and real estate business in this city.

From him an effort was made to obtain great while." lation as to his father's whereabouts. Mr. Hughes, counsel to the investigating committee, desires to question Mr. Jordan. sr., as to the mysterious \$685,000 loan made to Jordan and James W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable, as trustees.

The loan has never been explained. Mr.
Jordan said he had not seen his father

He had made no effort to learn where his father is. Answering Chairman Armstrong witness said he knew of no one who could tell where his father is at present. In reply to Mr. Hughes. Mr. Jordan said he forwarded no mail to his father. All the mail is accumulating at 120 Broadway and the fam-He did not know, he said, whether his

since September 4 and did not know

father and mother were living or dead. Cunningham's Testimony.

John J. Cunningham of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., an examiner of the New York Life insurance department, who was next called, been employed by a livery firm at Dobbs Ferry, of which Andrew C. Fields was a member. Fields is superintendent of the supply department of the Mutual Life In-

surance Company. In 1893 witness was sent to Albany to ac as secretary to Fields and take care of the house in which Fields lived. After the legislature adjourned ne returned with Fields to Dobbs Ferry and acted as his secretary, but had transacted no business with Fields

for two years. Cunningham said he was appointed insurance examiner by Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce, who was in office from 1891 to 1897, and that Fields and Charles P. McClellan, former state senator, recommended him for the pointment. He testified that he had examined the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life Assur-

ance Society.

Mr. McKeen, associate counsel for the committee, then offered a correction as to his statement of yesterday relative to the salary of the foreign bank heads. He said the salary of the president of the Bank of Germany was 30,000 marks and official lodging, instead of dollars, and that of the governor of the Bank of England was 2,000 pounds.

McCurdy Recalled.

President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who was on the stand at adjournment yesterday, was then recalled. The firm of Sewall and Pierce, he testified, was counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company before Mr. Pierce was superintendent of insurance. He said that he knew nothing about a voucher for the payment of \$1,667 by Edgar W. Rogers in December, \$1,667 by Edgar W. Rogers in December, 1902, for legal services, nor about several other vouchers for a similar purpose, drawn by others. He declared he knew nothing about special notices in the rewspapers. C. J. Smith and Walter Sullivan had charge of the advertising. He was unable to say that the advertising covered the press notices. He said he knew nothing of any moneys being expended for the insertion in the newspape s of reports of this investigation or and reports favorable to the company. ports favorable to the company.

A letter from the Mutual Life Insurance Company to an applicant for insurance, renim to C. H. Raymond & Co., because the application came from the district covered by the metropiltan agency, was read. Witness said this was a natter

of convenience to the applicant. The Commissions.

Asked why he gave the agency the opporthere was machinery at the home office to care for applicants for insurance, witness denied that opportunity was given the agency to make the commissions beyond what was its due. All applicants for in-formation, he said, do not take out in-surance, and they are referred to the agency writes the policy, he said, it is en-

titled to the commission.

Mr. McCurdy denied that he abelished th free lance agents in the metropolitan dis-trict and referred such agents with their business to C. H. Raymond & Co. after Louis A. Thebaud became a partner of that

It-was brought out that Mr. Thehaud was in charge of the department of agents that handled the exceptionally large risks before he became a partner. This department was known as the "executive special" decenses shall not be revoked.

The chief of police and his six subordinates who gathered the evidence will be present. The reports in scores of cases will show that the speed ordinance was willfully violated and that pedestrians, street car passengers and the occupants of vehicles were placed in jeopardy through the reckless handling of the machines by their owners and drivers.

The chief of police and his six subordinancled the exceptionally large risks for the department. This depart was known as the "executive special partment. Special books were kept for department, and witness thought and terest in the business Mr. Thebaud have was on the regular commission the did not know, however, that The did not know, however, that The was known as the "executive special" de-partment. Special books were kept for this department, and witness thought any in-terest in the business Mr. Thebaud might

INSURANCE INQUIRY DISMAY OF CLERKS

Weather.

Rain tonight and tomor-

Son of Former Equitable Con- Protest Against Power of Summary Dismissal.

DEPRESSING EFFECT ON EM-PLOYES GENERALLY.

Officials Take a Different View-Commissioner Cooley Thinks Result Will Be Beneficial.

Thousands of employes of the government, protected by civil sergiving the right to cabinet officers to dismiss employes without hearing and without notice, if deemed best. There is little use disguising of rooms and corridors today, and will continue to be talked of for many days, possibly years, if the dire results predicted for it should

No employe of the government who was talked with today by Star reporters cared to have his name used, and few of them felt like giving their unrestrained opinions heads in a deprecating way. Everybody analyzed the more pessimistic grew the expressions of opinion.

Older clerks and employes in the departments are particularly worried over the outlook. Some of them feel that it was especially designed to let a great many of them out of the service. "What's the use trying to bring about legal retirement?" said one of them today. "I guess a great many men and women will get all the re-

Opportunity for Favoritism.

One chief of division in the treasury pointed out that the serious part of the whole matter was that it would give abundant opportunity for favoritism in getting rid of men that their places might go to others. Politics likewise might play an

"It seems to me," he said, "that it has

important part in the transaction.

been a hard blow to real civil service. There is no question," he went on, "that there are many men in the government service absolutely incompetent, lazy, slovenly and indifferent. There ought to be a prompt method to get rid of these men, but will they be the ones to be dismissed so long as they have political influence to hold them or have them transferred to some other place? Will it not be the politically weak man or woman who will suffer simply because decapitation will not be accompanied by a struggle? The rule would be a splendid one if it could and said that for five years prior to 1893 he had would be applied to the strictly worthless in he departments. There is enough favoritism shown under existing rules, without the enormous power conferred by this new one. "As the thing now stands a chief of divi-sion may report to the head of a depart-ment that So-and-So is incompetent and useless in the department. He may give a few reasons. If the head of the department sees fit he can dismiss this man or woman without further ado. Suppose, also, it hap-pens to be a man whose politics does not agree with the chief of division or with the head of the department? He is a good deal more likely to go, isn't he, than if that chief of division knew that the man had strong backing of a political nature? You see the point, don't you? I know worthless clerks in this department whom the head of it would probably not touch, regardless of the recommendations made to him, simply be-cause they are relatives or close friends of Senator So-and-So or Representative So-and-So. Do you mean to say that the lazy, triffing clerk with the political pull is going to be the man who will get hurt, or will it be the poor devil of the same stamp without anybody to help him? "I fear that some injustice will be done before it is all over. There are too many

opportunities for politics and favoritism to get into the whole thing. "Another point is that a clerk will be ontinually intimidated and frightened and will not feel like doing as good work as when he knew that false charges cannot be trumped up against him without his havng an opportunity to present a defense. It is too much like putting a man on trial for his life without giving him the right to confront his accusers and bring out his own side. The right of defense has been the mainspring of civil service laws up to this time. Now it is abolished. No clerk this time. Now it is abolished. No clerk knows now how soon a secret inquisition may be made as to his efficiency and conduct and the pink envelope come to him."

Sees No Need for the Order.

"What I don't understand," remarked one of the clerks in an up-town department, "is the special occasion for such an order. There has never been any real difficulty in weeding out . the incompetents when the powers that be desired it, and it has been judicially established that the head of a government department may legally deter-mine the competency of any of his clerks. The right to remove an incapable or offensive employe has been frequently exercised in the past and has never been successfully

"The main difference between the new and the old system is that formerly a clerk could not be dismissed except on charges; while now he may be summarily dismissed at the pleasure of the President or the head of the department without a hearing.
"So far as I have heard, no incompetent or objectionable employe was ever retained in the service when the head of the department asked for his removal for the good of the service. All incompetents in the service are there with the knowledge and concurrence of the officials. In such cases it is mainly a matter of favoritism or influence. Although the head of a de-partment is sometimes restrained from se-curing the dismissal of an inefficient em-

curing the dismissal of an inefficient employe, there was no doubt of his power to do so under the old system.

"I do not believe the civil service commission has ever inested on the retention of an employe when the head of the department in which he belonged certified that he was inefficient or a detriment to the service. That is why I cannot grasp the reason for the new order, unless it means to open the door for arbitrary and secret

A Big Power to Grant. "It's a big power for any man to control-